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# MOSCOW EXPELS 5 AND BARS U. S. USE OF RUSSIAN AIDES

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MOSCOW, Oct. 22 — Striking in another round of the diplomatic expulsions, the Soviet Union said today that five more staff members of the United States Embassy would have to leave and that all 260 Soviet employees of the embassy would be withdrawn.

The Soviet Government further imposed restrictions on the number of Americans who could be stationed in the embassy for temporary duty and on the number of foreign house guests invited by American diplomats.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, in announcing the latest expulsions, said other steps would be taken if the United States continued its "discriminatory practices" toward Soviet missions.

## Original U.S. Expulsion

The Soviet steps were ordered after the United States expelled five Soviet diplomats and, in addition, ordered 50 others to leave view to equalize the embassy staffs of the two countries at 251 each.

In a televised speech today about his meeting in Iceland with President Reagan, Mikhail S. Gorbachev said that the expulsions by the United States after so important an event appeared "wild to normal people."

"We do not intend to allow such an outrage," he said.

[In Washington, the White House reacted to the Gorbachev speech by saying that the two sides seemed in accord on the need for arms control. The United States seemed relieved that Moscow had expelled only five Americans in the latest retaliation. State Department officials said they were weighing whether to call a truce or respond in kind. Page A13.]

[Other officials said all the Soviet officials suspected of being major spies would leave the United States as a result of the expulsions. Page A11.]

## 'This is Not Our Game'

Mr. Gerasimov said the Soviet Union was prepared to end the mutual expulsions if the United States was.

"This is not our game," he said. "But if you want to play the game of petty reciprocity, we will play."

The American expulsion of 55 Soviet personnel had followed the first expulsion of five diplomats from the Soviet Union, in retaliation for the United States' original ouster of 25 members of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations that started the whole process.

Mr. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the Soviet expulsion of the first five on Sunday had been a "measured response" to the American expulsion of the original 25.

"The U.S. Government chose the path of escalation," he said, alluding to the expulsion of 55 on Tuesday.

"Here is our response," he added, referring to today's actions. "Now let's draw the line."

Echoing the United States' arguments, Mr. Gerasimov said that the purpose of the latest expulsions was to equalize number of diplomatic personnel assigned to each other's countries. He said the United States, in its calculations, had ignored Soviet employees at American missions in the Soviet Union, diplomats on temporary duty and the house guests who, he said, often came to work at the embassy.

He said there were 220 Americans at the embassy here and 25 at the consulate general in Leningrad as well as 260 Soviet employees. In addition, he said, about 500 Americans came each year for temporary duty, and there were 200 house guests annually. Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman, he said, had 63 guests last year.

## Five Americans Identified

By contrast, he said, the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the consulate in San Francisco have only a handful of American employees and rarely had temporary staff or guests.

The five Americans ordered out today were: Capt. Thomas T. Holme Jr., naval attaché; Col. Richard M. Naab, army attaché; Michael Morgan, a second secretary; Michael A. Matera, a third secretary, and Daniel P. Grossman, a vice consul in Leningrad.

The greatest effect, however, is likely to be the departure of the 260 Soviet service employees — housemaids, chauffeurs, maintenance workers, mechanics, secretaries and clerks. All are supplied to diplomatic missions here — and to foreign residents in general — by a Foreign Ministry agency called the Administration of Services for the Diplomatic Corps, which also

manages apartments occupied by foreign residents and handles many of their travel and recreation requests.

The Soviet employees in the United States Embassy, a nine-story building, have been restricted to the basement and the ground floor, where consular and cultural affairs are handled and where the embassy has its garages, repair shops, nursery school, library, clinic and cafeteria.

Many of the Soviet employees have worked at the embassy for years, handling the complex dealings with the Soviet Government bureaucracy in making travel arrangements, procuring supplies, arranging tickets to cultural events, translating open documents and explaining the intricacies of Soviet life.

## Congress Opposed Soviet Workers

Some members of Congress contend that the Soviet employees pose a security risk and should have been dismissed a long time ago. No diplomat would deny that the Soviet employees have to report regularly on the activities of their employers.

But Ambassador Hartman contends that the employees, many of them cultivated people, have been one of the few contacts that the Americans, many of them non-Russian speakers, have had with the Soviet world.

The use of the Soviet service employees has also been considerably less expensive than would be the employment of Americans in Moscow. Salaries for the Soviet staff range from 250 to 400 rubles (\$350 to \$560) a month, and they require no housing, schooling, travel or other expensive allowances supplied to United States Government employees.

When Mr. Gerasimov was reminded of Congressional efforts to eliminate the Soviet nationals from embassy employment, he said with a smile that the Soviet Union was acting to accommodate those demands.